CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusions

Based on the research results, it can be concluded that:

1. There is no influence on the healthy control group on HbA1c levels in rats that are not given treatment.
2. There is an effect of alloxan induction in the sick control group on HbA1c levels in Diabetes Mellitus rats, amounting to 2.750 ± 0.208%.
3. The administration of mango peel *(Mangifera Indiaca L.)* Arumanis with a dose of 100mg/200gBW can reduce HbA1c levels by 1.625 ± 0.250%.
4. Giving mango peel *(Mangifera Indiaca L.)* Manalagi with a dose of 100mg/200gBW can reduce HbA1c levels by 0.825 ± 0.095%.
5. Giving mango peel *(Mangifera Indiaca L.)* Indramayu at a dose of 100mg/200gBW can reduce HbA1c levels by 1.725 ± 1.099%.
6. Giving mango peel *(Mangifera Indiaca L.)* Indramayu at a dose of 100 mg/200gBW is an effective dose in reducing HbA1c levels in Diabetes Mellitus rats.
7. Giving glibenclamide drug at a dose of 0.09 mg/200gBW can reduce HbA1c levels by 1.875 ± 0.206%.

B. Suggestions

1. It is necessary to conduct a study with an intervention duration more in line with the half-life of HbA1c to ensure the effectiveness of mango peel in the long term.
2. Further research needs to be done on pre-clinical trials (pharmacokinetic effects, pharmacodynamic effects, and toxicity) on mango peel brew which has the potential as a complementary therapy in reducing HbA1c levels.